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WASHINGTON.

ADJOURNMENT IN JUNE PROPOSED. THE SENATE UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVES TO ADJOURN JUNE 10-THE HOUSE HAS A DESPERATE TIME OVER THE SUBJECT.

Yesterday, the Senate passed a resolution to adjourn June 10, and sent the resolution to the House, where the Republicans greeted it with applause. An immediate vote on the matter was opposed by Mr. Wood and the friends of his Tariff Bill. After filibustering two hours, they defeated action for the day. A canvass was held in the evening at the call of Mr. Wood, to decide what to do to-day. Paymaster has been confirmed by the Senate. The House has voted to abolish the 20-cent piece. A specimen Southern war claim developed unexpected strength in the Senate

FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE. A LONG CONTEST OVER THE SENATE RESOLUTION TO ADJOURN JUNE 10-MR. WOOD APPARENTLY

INVITELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 17.—The Senate passed a very sensible resolution during the morning hour to-day, providing for a final adjournment of the present session of Congress on June 10. When the resolution was sent to the House and read it was received with applause on the Republican side.

Soon after, the House went to the business on the Speaker's table, and one of the first things to be reached was this adjournment resolution. Mr. Fernando Wood immediately made the customary motion to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means. On this he called the previous question. All of the Republicans (with perhaps one exception, that of Mr. Burchard, who is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means) voted in the negative; and the motion was also opposed by the Democratic members from New-England, Pennsylvania, and a few scattering Democratic Representatives from other States, Mr. Wood's motion was lost, by a vote of 108 in the affirmative to 130 in the negative. The Speaker then ruled that the previous question continued to operate, and the next motion in order before the House was one to concur in the Senate resolution. Against this the Democrats at once began to filibuster, and they succeeded in using up the remainder of the afternoon and securing an adjournment before a vote could be reached on the resolu-

The question which lay beneath the surface of this contest was one which involved the fate of the Tariff Bill. The advocates of this measure were thoroughly convinced that if the day for the final adjournment of the present session of Congress is fixed by the concurrent resolution of both Houses for the 10th of June, it will not be possible for any action to be taken on Mr. Wood's Tariff bill before that time. Besides if the Senate resolution is concurred in the House will be unable to extend the session beyond the date fixed except by permission of the Senate, and the latter is not likely to rescind or amend its adjournment resolution before the 10th of June, and not then unless some important appropriation

and not then unless some important appropriation bill is sure to fail without a short extension.

As the House stood at the hour of adjournment to-night Mr. Wood was beaten by a majority of about twenty votes; but a Democratic caucus was held this evening for the consideration of the subject, and it is barely possible that party discipline may be sufficient to give the Democratic leaders control of the House to-morrow, and to secure the reference of the resolution to the Ways and Means Committee. If this committee once gets control of it, it will not be likely to see the light again until some decisive action has been taken on the Fariff Bill.

MR. WOOD GETS UP A CAUCUS. A LIVELY TIME WITHIN ITS SHELTER OVER THE

TARIFF AND THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS-A SMALL ATTENDANCE.

Washington, April 17.—The Democratic managers of the House, after their defeat to day, called a caucus in order to agree upon some course to be pursued with the adjournment resolution. The meeting was not largely attended, many of the Demodid net adjourn until after 11 o'clock.

Mr. Fernando Wood offered a resolution that the further consideration of this question should be postponed until the 15th of May, and made a speech

He was followed by Speaker Randall and others. all of whom took the ground that the postponement would not interfere with the plans of the friends of the Tariff Bill, whereas, if the Senate resolution should be concurred in, the Republican minority could control the business of the House and could prevent any legislation except such as it should approve. It would in fact be possible for the Republicans to dictate to the Democrats what bills should pass and by filibustering to defeat all others. At the same time they said a final adjourn ment on the 10th of June might be possible even if this resolution should not now be concurred in without handing over to the Republicans the con-

The Democrats from New-England who were present and several others, including Representatives from New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, said that they should use every means in their power to de feat the Tariff Bill, but they did not care to en barrass their party. They were not willing that the resolution should go to the Committee on Ways and Means, but would consent that it should lie upon

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, said he would not agree to this, even. He would not consent to a postponement of the consideration of the subject for

more than two weeks. Mr. Bridges, of Pennsylvania, also declined to be bound by the action of the caucus, but said he would

vote for the adjournment resolution whenever he had an opportunity. Mr. Wright said that he had been a Democrat for

fifty years, but was opposed to this tariff legislation, and would use every means in his power to defeat it. At the same time he did not intend to be a disorganizer; he thought the House ought to adjourn by the 10th of June.

Mr. Hardenbergh, of New-Jersey, said that he was strongly opposed to the Tariff Bill, but for the House to concur in the resolution of the Senate

would give the Republicans control of legislation. Mr Mills, of Texas, defended the Tariff Bill. He said that this country is suffering from unequal taxation and that we want a fair revenue tax. He was willing to stay in Washington until the Day of Judgment in order to obtain one.

Mr. House, of Tennessee, said that he did not ask any Democract to yield his convictions on the tariff or any other measure, but thought it strange that they should sustain a measure that was evidently gotten up by a Republican caucus in the Senate.

Mr. Bridges, of Pennsylvania, said that as he went to the Capitol this morning, he thought that the 1stof June would be a good time to adjourn, and he was very agreeably surprised when the resolution came from the Senate. He intended to vote to adjourn.

Mr. Parsons, of Arkansas, referring to the declara tion of Mr. Bridges that he would not abide by the decision of the caucus, said he thought if those were the sentiments of Mr. Bridges the sooner he left the cancus the better. The latter retorted that he had seen the time when

the Southern Democrats needed his vote. Whenever they did need his gote for any rightful object be would give it, but he did not think it was a proper thing for a young man like Parsons to talk to

Democrat as old as he was in that strain. Mr. Parsons disavowed any intention of showing

At this point the caucus grew tired of listening to speeches, and there were loud calls for a vote, when

Mr. Willis, of New-York, claimed the floor. He favored the Wood bill, but said that resumption is so near that he thought it wise for Congress to adjourn, and thus prevent any foolish fluancial legislation. He would vote to postpone the consideration of the Senate resolution, thus reserving the right to call up the subject at any time, but would not vote to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means.

General Ewing of Ohio said that the country

right to call up the subject at any time, but would not vote to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means.

General Ewing, of Ohio, said that the country did not want Congress to adjourn; Congress had been sent to Washington for certain purposes, and the gentlemen who represent the Fifth Avenue Democracy could not speak for all the people.

This irritated Mr. Willis, who said that he not only represented the Fifth Avenue Democracy, but the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson.

General Ewing insisted that Mr. Willis was sent to Washington by the Fifth Avenue Democracy and bond-holders who are sucking the life out of the country. He said the people expect this Congress to give some relief; for one he would stay here until the day of doon unless that relief is obtained.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, moved to fix May 1 as the time for considering the resolution.

The chairman put the question on the longer time, and there being only one negative vote, that of Mr. Wright, he declared the motion postpaning this subject to May 15 adopted.

General Banning then read a communication from Schafer Wallace, chairman of the Senate Democratic Cancus Committee, asking that a similar committee be appointed on the part of the House. There were not more than 100 Democrats present. Many protectionists were not present, and others who were present say, this evening, they will not be bound by the cancus decision. There is, therefore, a fair prospect that the day for final adjournment will be fixed for June 10, in accordance with the Senate resolution, despite the decree of Mr. Wood's cancus.

A SAMPLE SOUTHERN CLAIM. THE VOTE IN THE SENATE UPON IT, AND WHAT THE VOTE INDICATES.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Washington, April 17.—A notion was lost in the Senate to-day, by a tic vote of 25 in the affirmative to 25 in the negative, to proceed to the consideration of the bill "for the relief of Warren Mitchell."

This bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Warren Mitchell, from the proceeds of the captured and abandoned property in the Treasury Department, the sum of \$128,692 22, being the proceeds of cotton taken from Mitchell in Savannah, Ga. This is one of an immense number of similar claims which are now pending before Congress and earnestly demanding its attention.

A majority of the Committee on Claims reported against this bill on the 6th of March last. From this report it appears that the memorialist, Warren Mitchell, is a resident of Louisville, Ky., and did business in that city as a member of two firms prior to the war. In 1861 he procured from General Anderson, commander of the Military Department of Kentucky, a pass permitting him to go through the United States military lines for the purpose of collecting debts in the South. He remained within the Confederacy until the latter part of 1864, when, after the capture of Savanuah, he returned to his family at Louisville. In October, November and December, 1864, he purchased in Savannah 738 bales of cotton, which were seized by General Sherman upon the surrender of that city to him, and afterward old, the proceeds of which amounted to \$128,-692 22. In July, 1865, Mitchell was pardoned by President Johnson for participation in the rebellion, and brought action in the Court of Claims to recover the proceeds of his cotton. The Court, being equally divided in opinion as to his right to recover, dismissed the case. The Supreme Court of the United States, on an appeal, affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims, on the ground that the purchase of the cotton in question by Mitchell, an inhabitant of a loyal State, from the inhabitants of disloyal States, was illegal and void, and that he sequently acquired no title.

Mitchel presented his claim to the XLIVth Congress, and the Senate committee to which it was referred reported it back adversely. The claim was again presented at the second session of this Congress, and a favorable report was secured through absence of several members of the committee; but this report was subsequently sent back to the committee, and no farther action was taken upon it. A majority of the committee now reports that the action of the Supreme Court, already referred to, decides the question that Mitchell had no legal claim whatever against the Government, and furcrats who believe in protection and who voted with | ther, that the testimony submitted shows that the the Republicans to-day, being absent. The caucus | claimant was not loyal to the Government, but rendered aid and sympathy to the Confederacy.

Democrats, Senators Harris and Hereford, and one Republican, Senator Mitchell, reported favorably to company has a ready began building its erty of its citizens when such appropriation has not and cannot have the sanction of equity and justice or moral right. The petitioner's contract of pur-

tice or moral right. The petitioner's contract of purchase, the minority says, being void leaves the title in the persons of whom he bought the cotton. They, having been paid for it by the petitioner, do not complain or seek to defeat his title, and in justice and morality no one else has a right to do so.

This claim would not be worthy of such an extended notice except for the fact that it is a sample one of the largest class of Southern claims which has been presented to Congress, and many more of which are held back until the Democrate shall have control of hoth Houses. It is also evident that, bewhich are need back until the Democrats shall have control of both Houses. It is also evident that, be-cause it shows what is true of almost every claim of this kind, a small majority of the Republicans can always be depended upon to assist the Democrats in securing the passage of such measures.

PAYMASTER SMITH CONFIRMED. THE MAJORITY IN his FAVOR LARGER THAN WAS EXPECTED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The Senate during its executive !session this afternoon confirmed the omination of General Thomas H. C. Smith to be paymaster in the army by a large vote. General Smith was selected soon after the mauguration of the President to be appointment clerk in the Treasury, having been one of Mr. Hayes's most intimate and trusted friends. His appointment and confirmation to a place in the army were opposed by leading officers on the ground that it was not fair to select a man from civil life, and especially one so far advanced in age for a place to which younger officers in active service was entitled. Speeches in his behalf were made to-day by Senators Matthews and Cameron of Wisconsin, and the majority for his confirmation was larger than was expected.

OLIVER'S LAND GRANT INQUIRY. MILLIONS OF ACRES SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN PATENTED TO RAILROADS WRONGFULLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 17 .- In the early part of the resent session, Mr. Addison Oliver, of Iowa, introduced into the House, and had referred to the Committee on Public Lands, a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information in regard to the amount of lands which had been eroneously patented to the various railroad companies under the indemnity clauses of their land grants. These clauses are substantially the same in all grants of lands to railroads; and by their prousions the roads have a right to take lands outside of their ten mile limits in place of any within those limits which may have been sold by the Government previous to the definite location of their lines of roads. Mr. Oliver holds (and his opinion is sustained by recent decisions of the courts) that the land grants for railroads did not and could not convey lands which were sold before the passage of the granting acts, and that, therefore, the roads were only entitled to indemnity for such lands as were sold between the dates of the passage of the acts and the definite location of the roads.

This resolution was made the basis of an inquiry at the General Land Office by a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, the result of which was published on the 14th of March.

According to the Commissioner's understanding of the scope of Mr. Oliver's inquiry it would include the grants to half-a-dozen railroads. The amount of land patented to these roads in excess of that to

which they were entitled, under the new interpretation of the acts, could not be definitely accer tained without considerable labor and delay, but it was learned that the amount so over-issued to three of the roads aggregated about one and a half million acres.

Mr. Oliver's resolution has been smothered or forgotten. The mover says that the committee long ago promised that it should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, but it has not yet reached the Land Office. Mr. Oliver has himself been to the Secretary of the Interior and urged that it is a matter of importance, and one in which the Secretary himself should move without waiting for an inquiry by Congress. without waiting for an inquiry by Congress. Mr. Oliver believes that the Illinois Central and several other of the older railroads in the West are involved in this inquiry; that these roads, by virtue of a misinterpretation of their grants, have taken and sold at from \$5 to \$15 per aere, lands which will aggregate over 10,000,000 acres. These lands are now valuable and improved farm lands; and villages have, in some instances, been built upon them. Mr. Oliver does not believe that Congress will or ought to disturb the present owners in their titles to the lands, but he thinks measures ought to be taken to recover from the railroads the money they have received from the sale of lands which never belonged to them.

THE PLEONASTIC 20-CENT PIECE. THE HOUSE RESOLVES TO EXTINGUISH THIS TROUBLE-

SOME COIN. INVITELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 17.-The House of Representatives voted to-day to repeal the act authorizing the coinage of the silver 20-cent piece. The act providing for this coin was approved on the 3d of March, 1875. It had been recommended by the Director of the Mint. in his report for the year end-

Director of the Mint. in his report for the year ending June 30, 1874, as follows:

The issue of a coin of that denomination will not only be in accord with our decimal system of money, but will remove a difficulty in undring change which now exists on the Pacific Coast and in Fexas, where the 5-cent nickel coins do not circulate, and where it was formerly the practice to apply the term "hit," "two bits." "four bits." respectively to the fractions of the Spanish dollar which circulated there. The custom appears to continue, notwithstanding that those coins have disappeared from circulation. Accordingly, if a payment of "one bit." is to be made, and a 25-cent coin be used for the purpose, the 10-cent coin, "one bit." is returned as the proper change, 5-cents being lost in the transaction by the purchaser. The issue of the 20-cent coin will undoubtedly remove this difficulty.

It was also urged in favor of the issue of this coin,

It was also urged in favor of the issue of this com, that it would be a step in the direction of unifying the silver coinage of the United States and the Latin Union, the subsidiary 20-cent piece being substantially identical in weight and fineness with the franc piece of the French coinage; but in practice the inconveniences of this coin have been found almost intolerable. The difference in size between the 20-cent piece and the quarter-dollar is so slight as to be almost imperceptible in ordinary exchanges, and the custom of the people to reckon in halves, quarters, etc., instead of by a purely decimal system, was too firmly rooted to be easily changed. The coinage of the 20-cent piece up to June 30, 1877, amounted to \$270,858.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL SCHLEICHER'S BILL FOR A FREIGHT RAILWAY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 17, 1878. The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day adopted the report of the sub-Committee, on Representative Schleicher's bill to provide for cheap transportation of freight between the Atlantic Coast and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and agreed to report the till to the House with a favorable recommendation. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission of persons by the Governors of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iliinois, Iowa, each State being entitled to one commissioner. It is probody politic and corporate, under the name of "The United States Railroad Corporation"; and the same shall be recognized as a corporation authorized to obtain necessary franchises, and right of way and title obtain necessary franchises, and right of way and title thereto, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the States, for the purpose of locating, building and operating a rollway principolay for freight, from New-York to Council Bluffs, Iowa, such as shall offer the local connection with the system of railroads west of the Missouri River. The compensation of the Commissioners shall be paid by the corporation at the rate of \$3,000 perangum cash. The committee also decided to reperibilis, authorizing the Washington, Chemnasti and: St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow gauge milroad from tidewater to the Cities of St. Louis and Chicago, and to aid the Great Southern Radroad Company (consolidated) to construct a line of railway in the State of Fornda and Georgia, to extend from Miller, Ga., to Key West.

The House Committee on Railroads voted usly, to-day, to report favorably on the bill the claim, on the ground that the Government can-not afford to avail itself of a harsh and technical rule of law, and appropriate to its own use the propless than one-half the expense of the standard gauge roads, and that the result will be an immense reduction in the charges for raticoad transportation between the large cities of the West and the Atlantic scaboard. This company proposes to run a line of freight steamers from Washington to New-York to connect

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Wednesday, April 17, 1878.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomina tion of Geo. B. Chamberlam, of Georgia, as Indian Agent at San Carlos, Arizona. The Ways and Means Committee discussed the Income

Fax Bill, but without reseating a vote adjourned until comorrow, when fluid action will probably be taken. The House Committee on the Ravision of the Laws toay heard Dr. Foote, of New-York, in advocacy of a repeal of the law which probabilithe transmission of observed literature through the mails. Authory Comstock was present to defend the law, but the committee postpones hearing his argument until next Saturday.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, April 17 .- The Senate, in excutive session to-day, confirmed the following nomina-

onas: Thomas H. C. Smith, of Ohlo, to be Paymaster, United tales Army, with the rank of Major.
Henry A. McMullen, United States Marsha; for Delaware,
James C. Folman, United States Surveyor-General for ahn A. Darling, late Captain 2d Artillery, to be Captain of

Artillery with his former rank, and date of commission from December 9, 1867, under special Act of Congress of April 8, 1878. First-Lieuteaant Edgar W. Bass, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Prefecsor of Mathematics at the Mintary Academy, West Point.

Army Promotions—Major James A. Forsyth, 16th Calvary, to be Lieutenant Colonel 1st. Regiment of Calvary, vice El-A big Leonatons—Major James A. Felryth, 16th Calvary, to be Lieutenint-Colonel 14t. Regiment of Calvary, vice 1d-liott promotest; Captain Anson Milis, 3d Cavalry, to be Major 10th Cavalry, vice Forsyth promotest Leietenant-Colonel Washington L. E. liett, 1at Cavalry, to be Colonel 3d Cavalry, vice Devin, deceased; First-Lieutenant John B. Jehnson, to be Captain 3d Cavalry, vice Mills promotest.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 17 .- A dispatch to The News from San Antonio, to-night, says the jury in the case of Brazell and son, who were murdered in 1867. brought in a verdict that the prisoners Cox, Ryan and Satterlee are guilty of murder in the first degree. The verdict was received with calinness. Ryan only made a remark to the effect that it was unjust.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 17.—Henry Bedlow, Re-ublican, was reflected Mayor of Newport, to-day. CAPE ROZIER, Que., April 17.—A three-masted teamship passed inward to-day, being the first of the season OTTAWA, Ont., April 17.—The services of a large BOSTON, April 17.—Chester W. Chapin to-day FERNANDINA, Fa., April 16.—The postal party reached here to day. They were received by the Mayor and citizens, and will go to Jacksonville to-morrow.

CHESTER, Penn., April 17.—The new iron steam-ship itle de Janeiro, the first of the Brazilian line of steamers, will leave Roach's yard for New-York on Saturday atternoon COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 17.—The House of Representatives has passed the Senate bill authorizing the fasue of \$2,000,000 worth of bonds to complete the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 17.—Charles C. Fitch, of The Enchaster Democrat, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address at the next meeting of the State Press Association on June 19.

B. LIMORE, Md., April 17.—The Grand Lodge of Maryland, I. O. O. F., opened its annual session at their hall tonight. There are 104 lodges in the State, with a memberahip of 13,000, represented in the Grand Lodge.

THE EUROPEAN DEADLOCK.

THE RUSSIANS DISSATISFIED. BOLDER POLICY DESIRED AT ST. PETERSBURG-PROSPECTS THAT RUSSIA MAY ACCEPT THE

BRITISH TERMS AND ENTER A CONGRESS. The British Government has ordered about 10,000 native troops to be sent to Malta from India, where there are about 125,under arms. It is reported from St. Petersburg that negotiations are still in progress. At Berlin it is supposed that Russia will submit the entire treaty to a Congress, being confident that she will have the support therein of the continental powers against England. In Roumana, the irritation continues. The army has withdrawn to the Carpathian Mountains to avoid a collision with

RUSSIA LIKELY TO SUBMIT THE TREATY. THE CONTINENTAL POWERS TO SUPPORT HEE.
VIENNA, Wednesday, April 17, 1878.

The New Free Press learns from Berlin that Rus sia may ostensibly agree to England's demand to submit the entire Treaty to the Congress. If this course is adopted it would show that Russia had agreed with the other Continental Powers, and that England will be isolated in her objections to the

RUSSIA SUGGESTS A NEW PLAN. SHE IS WILLING TO ACCEPT ANY SCHEME THAT IS NOT DUMILIATING.

LONDON, Thursday, April 18, 1878. The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times telegraphs as follows:

The situation is unaltered. The conciliatory action of Germany continues, but, so far, without result. The difference in regard to submitting the whole Treaty is declared to offer an insuperable obstacle to further negotiations in the direction hitherto followed. I am assured on good authority that Russia would consent to some new departure, such as taking the

consent to some new departure, such as taking the Freaties of 1856 and 1871 as the basis of discussion. The organ of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the following remarks in this sense:

"The real aim of the pienipotentiaries would be to prevent a conflagration and regulate the East afterwards, the importance of which cannot be confested. We care little about the way of getting into the Congress, previded the door is large enough to admit all withou anyone having to stoop,"

WAR STILL LOOMING OVER EUROPE. EAST INDIAN TROOPS TO BE DISPATCHED TO MALTA -ANXIETY AT VIENNA AND ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 17, 1878. A Constantinople dispatch of April 16th says that the contest in the Cabinet continues. Akmed Vefik Effendi, President of the Council of Ministers, tendered his resignation on Monday, but withdrew it after a long conference with the Suitan and Satvet Pasha, President of the Council of State, and the refusal of Reouf Pasha nd Mehemet Euchdi Pasha to accept the premiership. Mehemet Ruchdl Pasha has been appointed a minister

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET DEPRESSED.

The stock markets were stagment and depressed yes erday until near the close, when an exaggerated report of the favorable character of Sir Stafford Northcote's activity and confidence. The statement, though purely negative on the main issue, is remarded as a hopeful indi-cation, because it gives the assurance that nothing has heretofore secured to rander peace impossible. Parlia-ment separates for the Easter recess under the convic-

assuring. A semi-official dispatch from Calcutta of to-day's date says: "The Indian Government has re-ceived orders to send troops to Maita. The following regiments are designated to leave for that place: 9th regiments are designated to leave for that place; 9th Bengal Cavalry, 1st Bombay Light Cavairy, 2d Goorkas, 13th and 31st Bengal Infantry, 25th Madras Infantry, two regiments of Bombay native infantry, two Bombay field outseries, two companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners and two companies of Madras Sappers and Miners. The native infantry will be origined with British at Maita. The Assix ant-Quartermaster and Commissary Generals at Calcutta have gone to Malta to arrange for the recet tion of these troops.

THE RUSSIANS DISCONTENTED. Both from Vienna and St. Petersburg come reports of real measures and dissatisfaction in the latter city about Russia's position. Toe ill humor is directed against the Russian diplomaticts for permitting the military England and Austria are also much blamed, the former for wisting to approve Russia of those fruits of her vic-tory which do not interfere with firstish interests, and Austria for exargerating and exceeding the limits de-fined by her before the outbreak of the war as the con-ditions of her neutrality. The growing consciousness that mistakes have been made and must be repaired is dimens of her hentrality. The growing consciousness that mistakes have been made and mist be repaired it regarded as a hopeful sten. The replacement of the Grand Diske Nicholass by General Tolleben, if true would show that the Russian Government, as the first step towards the preserved of peace, intends to put the management of affairs at Constantinople in safe manas.

THE ROUMANIANS GREATLY INTRATED. The situation in Raumania seems to be becoming not ess daugerous than at Stamboul. The Russians claim that the military convention with Roumania, which gives them control of communications, does not termiset until definitive peace. The Roumaniaus, alarmed sout the occupation of their country and the possibility maintenne to disarm facts, have withofrawn their my into Little Wailachi, where they boast they will see another Pievas if the Russiaus attack them. The teharest journals, referring to the Russian seizure of amountion, ask why the Government has not troops at a stations to project its property.

ROUMANIANS TAKING PRECAUTIONS. In Bucharest to-day, M. Cogalulceano, Minister of For eign Affairs, replying to a question in the Chamber, eign Affairs, replying to a question in the channel, confirmed the statement that the army would not allow itself to be disarmed and had withdrawn to the Carpathian Mountains to avoid a collision with the Russians. The commandant of a Russian civision near Baccarest, had informed the Government that his troops will remain until they return at to Russia. The Cabinet had asked Russia for ex-

NOTES AND MINOR TOPICS.

NOTES AND MINOR POPICS.

The Busians occupy the greater part of Roumania, blessaraba, and are entraceling the line of the Russian frontier prior to 1850.

Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantiapie, based are to Isand for two days.

The Tarks still occupy Busium.
It is no rue that the Russians have again asked permission to occupy Buyunder of are moving nearer outstantinopie.

BENJAMIN NOYES STILL IN JAIL.

MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT DENIED-WHAT MR. NOYES CONSIDERS A CONSPIRACY. Benjamin Noyes, of New Haven, President

the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, who was taken from Washington by New-Jersey officers, to answer to an indictment for alleged perjury, growing out of the reinsurance of the New-Jersey Matual Life by Mr. Noyes's company, is still imprisoned at Newark. Application having been made by Mr. Noyea's counsel (ex-Secretary Robeson and United States District-Attorney Keasbey) before Judge Depue, at Newark, to quash the indictment, Judge Depue gave a long and elaborate decision yesterday, denying the appli-cation, and deciding that the indictment must stand, Mr. Keasbey, after the decision, said that his client had been unable to obtain bail, and that he desired to had been unable to obtain ball, and that he desired to be tried. There was some discussion, and then Mr. Keasbey said he supposed that even if it were shown that Mr. Noyes was really kidnapped from Washington, the Conrt would feel constrained to consider him as being within its jurisdiction, and hold that it could not interfere, and, therefore, he had obtained a writ of habcas corpus from a United States Judge. But whether Mr. Noyes was discharged or not, he was anxious for a greedy trial.

Mr. Noyes was discharged or not, he was anxious for a specify trial.

A TRIBUNE reporter talked with Mr. Noyes at the county jail hast evening. He insisted that he was the victim of a base conspiracy, and that his persecutors were now airaid to let him go, being apprehensive of prosecution by him for damages. He declared that the United States bonds alluded to in the indictment (\$70,-000 in all), had been loaned by the Continental Life to the New-Jersey Mutual Life, that the latter company might exhibit them to the examiner, and that they were immediately returned to the Continental Life; this transaction having occurred at least six weeks before he contracted to reinsure the New-Jersey Mutual in the National Capilol Life. He said that the bonds had been carefully traced; that they were subsequently sold to J. D. Vermilye, and that these facts came out in the investigation of the Continental Life before a referee. He also said that these facts, which were known by Secretary of State Kelsey and Prosecutor Abeel, were for a long time kept from him, notwithstanding that Joel Parker, receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual Life, told them that Mr. Noyes ought to be informed that the numbers of the bonds were known and that they had been traced. Mr. Noyes slowed the reporter the contract made with Mr. Steadwell, president of the New-Jersey Mutual Life, for the relassing of the time to take place before United States Judgo Nixon, in Trenton, on April 24. Mr. Noyes declared that he

would not rest until he had secured the fullest satisfac-tion for, what he terms, the conspiracy against him.

REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SHERMAN. ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEETING AT COLUMBUS

-COMMUNICATION FROM SECRETARY SHERMAN THE PLEDGES OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE PARTY FULFILLED-THE ONLY DANGER THE RESTORATION OF THE DEMOCRATS TO POWER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 17.—Republican members of the Legislature, together with the State Republican Executive Committee, held a spirited meeting to-night. Addresses were made by General Beattw. ex-Governor Dennison, and others, who thought that the present Democratic Legislature is doing good work for the Republican cause. The meeting was of the most enthusiastic and harmonious character. The following letter from Secretary Sherman was read and was loudly applauded: WASHINGTON, April 15, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Your circular-letter of April 2 was duly received. My official engagements will not permit me to attend the meeting you propose to hold, and it would be better that, as an officer of the Government of the United States, I should not personally participate in the direction of the campaign. I feel deeply interested in the election of the next House of Representatives, in the hope it may gain a majority of those who agree with us in opinion, that Republican policy should prevail in the popular House of Congress, and no effort should be spared to bring about that result, especially in Ohio, which hitherto has in the main been in the vanguard of our political contests, and ought now to be true to the principles and convictions which gave to our State so uch honor during the war.

Upon two or three things we certainly ought to agree. This is a Republican administration. The President was elected by the Republicans. He has been faithful and true to the pledges made by the party in the convention that nominated him, and he represents the aspirations and hopes of the best elements of Jour party. Some complaint has been made as to the distribution of offices and as to the interference of officers in elections; but surely such omplaints should not come from the people upon whom properly devolves the conduct of all political movements, free from officious interference by Federal officers. With very rare exceptions, founded upon local or special reasons, Republicans have been nominated to offices, and official duty has been faithfully and well performed; as also, that the policy of conciliation to the South, from the highest motives of public good, has resulted in quiet, peace and order, and—as I believe—will in due time resuit in the ascendency of the Republican party in several of the Southern States.

Upon the financial question we certainly have done what we promised to do. We have faithfully executed the law providing for the resumption of specie payments; and the equality of gold and silver and paper money is now so near that it would be the height of madness to recede to the uncertainty and perils of inconvertible paper money. The law-so much decried and so much misunderstood—has worked its way to successful execution, and in a little while, confidence being restored, all forms of money will contribute to promote the revival of industry.

The only threat that endangers the public peace and power. Embittered by being out of power; composed largely of elements that warred against the Government, and having no sympathy with the measures that now are in course of successful execution, and from are in course of successful execution, and from
the mature of their position interested in a
policy as to Southern claims which would imporerish the Treasury and arouse anew all the bitterness
of sectional strife, I cannot but regard its restoration
to power as the only danger that really threatens our
public peace and safety. It is far better that we should
need and resist this danger than to quarrel among ourselves about the smaller questions of official patronage
and official interference in elections.

To General J. S. Robinson, Chairman, etc., Columbus,
Ohio.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A SOUTH-ST. METAL STORE DAMAGED. A fire broke out a short time before 1 ock, this morning, in the year cellar of No. 232 Southst., occupied by Crocker Brothers, dealers in copper st., occupied by Crocker Brothers, dealers in copper cheating, yellow metal, nails and ship-stores. The flames were confined to this building for about thirty minutes, the firemen being unable to reach the fire on account of the iron sautters. The flames burst through the rear of the building, and communicated with the rear of Nos. 454 and 455 Water-st., occupied by the New-York Machine Knite and Die Company. The flames were under control in less than an hour. No estimate could be obtained of the loss. The buildings were owned by Wight Brothers.

IN PATERSON, N. J.

The frame building at West-st. and Broadway, Paterson, was nearly destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock Tuesday night. The flames were first discovered in the loss on the building, which was owned by Henry Smith, was about \$2,000; insured for \$1,000 in the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, and for \$2,000 in the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of this city. Young lost stock and fixtures valued at \$250, insured for \$500 in the Merchants' of Newark. Andrew Kleifer, loss \$500, and J. Ripp, loss \$500, both fully insured in the Miliville Minimal Insurance Company. The origin of the lire is unknown. quor store of Thomas Young, on the first floor. The

INCENDIARY FIRE AT MILLERSTOWN, PENN. HARRISBURG, Penn., April 17 .- A fire at Millerstown, Penn., at 1 o'clock this morning, destroyed a, the entire stack of dry goods and hardware owned Thomas Clack, and two dwellings of Mrs. Jennings. chran's loss is \$4,000; insurance, \$3,000. Clack's a is \$12,000; insurance, \$8,900. Mrs. Jennings's loss \$1,200. The fire originated in the cellar of the store, e door of which had been broken open and coal oil grein ignited by an incendiary.

MINOR FIRES.

Boston, April 17 .- A double dwelling on Washington-st., Lynn, owned by H. and G. K. Pevear. d occupied by Lothrop and French, was partially uned to-day. Loss about \$15,000; partly insured. The barn of Samuel T. Whitney, at Harvard, Mass., with most of its contents, including fifty head of cattle and fifty swine was, destroyed by fire to day. Loss be-tween \$16,000 and \$20,000; insurance, \$5,000.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S ESTATE IN COURT.

THE HEIRS AND THE CHURCH IN DISPUTE OVER THE PROPERTY.

SALT LAKE, April 11 .- The matter of settling the estate of the late Brigham Young has got into the courts, as I predicted some three months ago. The will directs the executors to turn over to the owners such property nominally belonging to the estate as shall be and to be held in trust for other persons. The Church has had the books examined by experts, and finds itself entitled to nine or ten hundred thousand dollars out of the estate. Now comes Ernest and Alpheus, sons of Brigham by brevet wives, and ask Judge Shaffer, of the Brigham by brevet wives, and ask Judge Shaffer, of the District Court, to grant an order restraining the executors from deeding any property out of the estate to the Church, in recognition or payment of such claims, until they shall have been properly proved in the Probate Court. Judge Shaffer granted a temporary order on the executors, and set a day for the hearing of the application in full. Whether the heirs intend to contest the claim, even if proved in the Probate Court, I do not know. If they do, they will perhaps retain their grasp on Brigham's ill-gotten gains, for the Church not being incorporated—the Territorial Act incorporating it having been repealed by Congress—cannot size. It is also for corporated—the Territorial Act incorporating it having been repealed by Congress—cannot sue. It is also forbidden, by the anti-polygamy act of 1862, to hold more than \$50,000 of real property. It would be strange if, with this advantage, the heirs should let a million slip through their fingers, unless obliged to. The Mormon "religion" goes a long way toward making a fool of a man, but not quite so far as that, I think, particularly with the Young family.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CHARTER OAK. HARTFORD, Conn., April 17 .- At a meeting of policy-holders of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, to-night, preliminary to the meeting for reorganization to-morrow, the following poard of directors

was agreed upon:

From Hartford—William Flaxon, Jotham Goodnow, George M. Bartholomew. Rowland Swiff, Elisha Carpenter, J. M. Allen, E. J. Bassett, D. C. Steiton, S. R. McNary, Wm. E. Baker, W. L. Squires, C. G. Munyau, and C. S. Davidson; from Bridgeport—Clapp Spooner; from Weathersteld—S. W. Roilins; from New-York—Alexander Studwell; from Pailadolphia—I. A. Shepard; from Baltimore—D. I., Bartlett; from Cincinnati—Thomas A. Logan; from Chleago—George Sherwood; from St. Louis—E. O. Stannard.

The meeting for reorganization.

eurs at 10 a. m. to-morrow. About 150 persons were present to-night, some of them bolding very many proxies, and representing a large amount of insurance. There will probably be a lively discussion to-morrow, and it is impossible to forefell the result. nder the power granted by the recent Legislature, ocTHE BURIAL OF TWEED.

A SIMPLE, UNPRETENTIOUS FUNERAL.

THRONGS OF PEOPLE ABOUT THE HOUSE-MANY OLD

POLITICAL FRIENDS IN ATTENDANCE. William M. Tweed was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery. The services at the house and the grave were simple. He was buried with Masonic ceremonies. A number of personal friends and politicians of Tweed's time were present at the funeral, but there were few men of much prominence in attendance. A thousand people, drawn by curiosity, occupied the street before the house, and many of them were admitted to see the face of the

SCENES AT THE HOUSE AND THE GRAVE. PISCOPAL AND MASONIC SERVICES-THE DESIRE

TO LOOK AT THE DEAD MAN'S FACE GRATIFIED. An hour before the time appointed for the funeral of William M. Tweed yesterday, the street in front of the residence of his son in-law, Frederick W. Douglas, at No. 63 East Seventy-seventh-st., was filled with people, eager to get a glimpse of the dead man who had once filled a large place in the city's history. It was an orderly crowd, composed mainly of working people, many of whom spoke of Tweed as a friend, and showed sorrow for his death. The throng increased every minute, and at 10 o'clock, when the funeral services began, there were at least a thousand people in the street. They occupied the steps of the remaining houses in the block, and some stood afar off in Fourth-ave., patiently waiting for the funeral procession to start. In the windows of the houses opposite were the heads of many carious observers. Policemen stationed at the steps refused admission

to all except friends of the family.

Carriages drove up rapidly shortly before 10 o'clock, and many friends entered the house. In the darkened, plainly furnished parlors, under the arch between the two rooms, was the large oaken coffin. It was covered with black cloth, trimmed with velvet, the rich silver bandles alone reneving its sombre appearance. The broad silver plate on the cover bore the inscription " William M. Tweed, died April 12, 1878, aged fifty-five years." The cover was parily open, showing the dead man's head and the upper part of his body. The body was clothed in a dress suit with white cravat. The face bore no look of pain and the features were in per fect repose, only the hollow eyes and slightly sunken cheeks showed that what seemed to be sleep was death. The large right hand, which rested upon the breast, was very much emaciated. Upon the coffin was a pillow cross and anchor, of calla lilies, tuberoses and mignon ettes. The first bore, in letters of violets, the word " Our father."

In the back parlor, near the head of the coffin, sat the relatives and close personal friends of the deceased man Here were Mr. and Mrs. John McGinnis, who arrived from New-Orleans the day before, the other daughter being too ill to attempt the long journey; Frederick W. Donglas and wife, Richard M. Tweed, the dead man's son; Richard Tweed, the brother, his wife and his two sons, Altred and Francis. Among the friends in the front parlor were Sheridan Shook, Edward Gilmore, Inspector McDermott, ex-Judge Timothy J. Campbell, ex-Water-Purveyer Noah Childs, Alfred Taylor, John Jay Barker, Owen W. Brennan, Coroner Woltman, George Mountjoy, of Phi adelphia, John D. Newman, ex-Superintendent of Police Keiso, John T. Toal, ex-Alderman John C. Keating, City Marshal Daniel O'Brien, John D. Townsend, J. D. Weisman, George P. Stephens, ex-Frie Marshal Mespedion, Civil Justice Anthony Hartman, Order-of-Arreat Clerk Quiney and many old members of the "Big Six" fire company, among whom may be mentioned George Miller, Glumor Patiner, Henry Close and ex-Assemblyman John J. Reilly, About the coffin were the following pail-bearers: Charles Devlin, ex-Judge John Seoft, ex-Alderman Charles H. Hall, George W. Butt, William Edelsten, S. Foster Dewey, Charles G. Cornell, David Miller, Bernard Kelley, ex-Fire-Commissioner John J. Blair, ex-Alderman Alexander Brandon, and ex-Alderman Thomas W. Adams.

man Alexander Brandon, and ex-Alderman Thomas W. Adams.

The services at the house were very simple. The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Price, of Hempsiead, who performed the marriage ceremony for Tweed more than a quarter of a century ago, read the Episcopal service for the dead. He stood at the head of the stairway—a venerable figure, with a long white beard flowing over his ecclesiastical rotes. His voice, though broken with age, could be heard distinctly in all parts of the rooms, and the intonation was so perfect as to be remarked by many of the hearers. On completing the service, Dr. Price said that in accordance with the request of those who had charge of the arrangements he would make no address. He deemed it not conflicting, however, to say that as for so many years he had replaced with those who were here in their joys, as now he sympathized with them in the bitter affliction [that had befallen them. To them he would offer no earthly consolations. For the one who had gone he trusted that lie who looked in pity on Lazarus would not fail to lave mercy on him. In the prayer which followed he implored the Divine consolation for the widow, who was mourning in a foreign land, and for the children who had been bereft of their natural protector.

After the services those who wished were given an opportunity to look upon the face of the dead man. Then Andrew J. Case, the underlaker, announced from the front door that for a few minutes the people in the street would be allowed to enter. A rush was made for the door, and a procession, largely made up of working people, need through the basement door. For a quarter of an hour the stream poured steadily through. The multirade outside would all have been admitted, but it was found that side would all have been admitted, but it was found that side would all have been admitted, but it was found that

ple, filed through the ball, by the coffin, and passed out through the basement door. For a quarter of an hour three stream poured steadily through. The multitude outside would all have been admitted, but it was found that longer delay would prevent the Rev. Dr. Price from keeping an important engagement. So the doors were closed on the crowd while many clamored to get in. Quiet was soon restored and then the procession moved down town in the following order: In the first carriage sat the Rev. Dr. Price, then came the pull-beariers in six carriages, the hearse followed, and benind if were three carriages containing the mourners, and eight filled with friends. The route was down Madison-avc. to Forty-seventh-st., to Fittle-avc., to Fonteenth-st. to Broadway, and down Broadway to Hamilton Ferry.

filled with friends. The route was down Madison-ave, to Forty-seventh-st, to Fitth-ave, to Fontteenth-st, to Forty-seventh-st, to Fitth-ave, to Fontteenth-st, to Fitth-ave, to Fontteenth-st, to Fitth-ave, to Fontteenth-st, to Fitth-ave, to Fontteenth-st, to Fitth-ave, the carriages wound up the hill to Green wood comey at ten minutes after 1 o'clock. Here the funeral party was joined by a delegation of ten members from Palestine Lodge No. 204, of this city, to which Mr. Tweed belonged, add by Buel D. Pentield, Past Master, E. F. Raymond, Senior Warden, and Joseph G. Roworth, Junior Warden, and also by seven members of Amity Chapter No. 160. About the large burtal plot of Tweed were already grouped many persons when the procession arrived, and it was said that five times as many as those present were wandering through the labyrinth of walks vanniy seeking the place of burial. The coffia was lowered into the grave, which was dug bestde the plain monument that marks the resting place of William M. Tweed's parents, Richard and Eliza Tweed. The pall-bearers gathered about the grave, and at its foot M. Tweed's parents, Richard and Eliza Tweed. The pail-bearers gathered about the grave, and at its foot stood the mourning relatives. The burial service was read by the Rev. Dr. Price. Then appeared the Masonic delegation, each wearing the apron of the order, and a sprig of evergreen in the buttonhole. The Masonic rithal for burial was read by Past Master Penfield. The sprigs of evergreen—the Masonic emblems of faith in the immortality of the soul—were east into the grave, the members saying, in chorus, "Alas, my brother!" Then followed the concluding words—the Masonic amen—"50 mote it be."

The grave was then filled and when the earth was heaped into a mound, upon this the two daughters, Mrs. Douglas and Mrs. McGinnis, weeping bitterly, placed the floral offerings, and were then led away. The cloud which had lowered all the morning, parted for a moment and a faint streak of sunlight rested upon the new made grave.

THE JAIL PHYSICIAN'S VIEWS.

Dr. Thomas F. O'Brien, of No. 23 Rutgers-st., the physician of Ludlow-st. Jail, said on Saturday last that he had not been called upon to at-tend Mr. Tweed during his last sickness, but he had met him previous to this last attack, and was well aware that his disease-Bright's disease-was incurable. Adding to this a complaint of the heart, and again a severe cold, which had developed into bronchitis and then pneumonia, his death could not be considered very sudden. He said that there was no doubt that life might have prolonged by release from imprisonment, but such was the complicafrom imprisonment, but such was the compileation of disease, that life could not have been much prolonged. Dr. O'Brien demed that the alleged dampness of the jall had aggravated the complaint of Mr. Tweed, and claimed that the rooms themselves fully demonstrated that dampness was unknown in the building. This, he said, was the case throughout the building, even in the tiers occupied by the poorest class of prisoners, and the saultary arrangements for all were hevond criticism. Dr. O'Brien remarked est class of prisoners, and the sanitary arrangements for all were beyond criticism. Dr. O'Brien remarked that the death of Mr. Tweed was the first that had occurred in the jail in many years. In case of dancerous sickness, the patient was immediately removed to the nospital. A suicide some time ago, had been the only death upon the jail roll for many years.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 17 .- A dispatch to The American from Huntsville, Ala., reports that a mob-to-day lynched "Mike" White and two other regroes, who assasdnated George Shoenberger, a butcher, on Saturday last.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 17.—Lester & Co., dry pools and groceries, of Great Barrington, bave failed. Lia.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. April 17.—Peter Kilbron, charged with placing obstructions on the track of the Stonington Railroad, has been committed for trial in default of \$2,500 bail.

LONG BEANCH, N. J., April 17.—The body of Charies Burnett, late captain of the schooner Ellen Tobin, washed overboard in the gale off Barnegat three weeks ago, was found at Squam Beach this morning.

was sound at Squam Beaca this morning.

Balitmore, April 17.—William Woody, a young man, was convicted of attempting to vote illerally at the election for Mayor, in 1865, and was senienced by Judge Brown to two years' mprisonment in the penitentiary. The oridence showed that Woody attempted to vote twice under a